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The People's Korea

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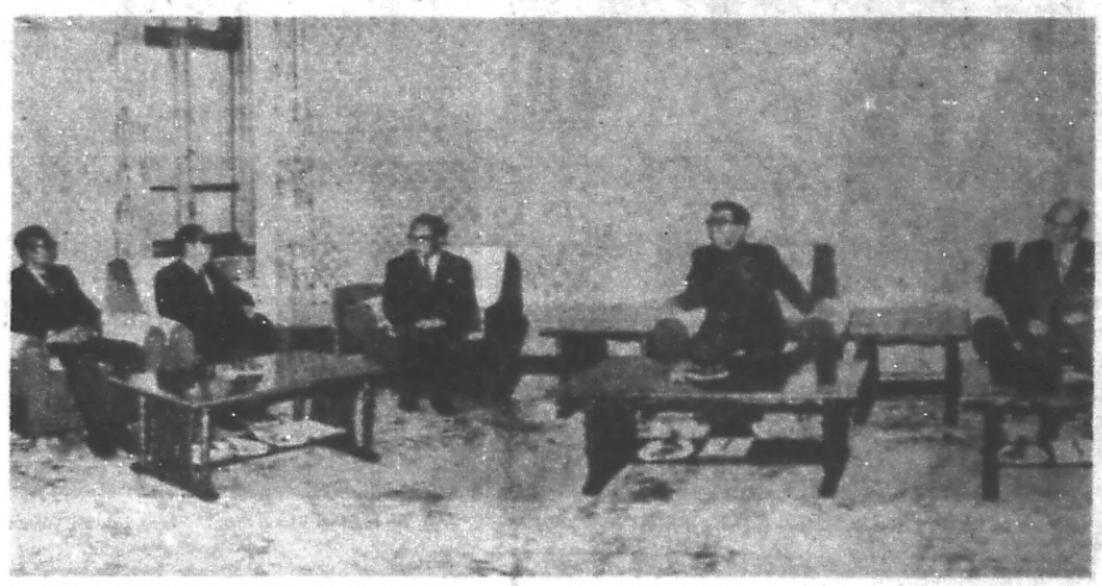

President Kim Il Sung received on July 21 a delegation of the House of People's Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia. (KCNA Radiophoto)

President KIM IL SUNG Receives Foreign Guests

Indonesia Parliament Del.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the State of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, granted on July 21 an audience to a delegation of the House of People's Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia staying in our country.

Present there were the members of the delegation headed by Isnaeni, deputy Speaker of the House of People's Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia.

Hong Gi Mun, vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly, and Kim Ryong Taek, vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, were present there.

Also present there was Logahang Zoost Willem Friso, Charge d'Affaires ad Interim of the Republic of Indonesia to our country.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung warmly welcomed the visit of the delegation of the House of People's Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia to our country and had a talk with it in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

The head of the delegation presented that day a gift carrying the best wishes to the respected and beloved leader.

Malagasy Permanent Rep. to UN

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the State of the DPRK, granted on July 21 an audience to Joseph Albert Blaise Rabetafika, Permanent Representative of the Republic of Malagasy to the United Nations, staying in our country.

Kim Ryong Taek, vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, was present there.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung warmly welcomed the guest's visit to our country and had a talk with him in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Senegal Military Del.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the State of the DPRK received on July 17 the military delegation of the Republic of Senegal.

Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation headed by Colonel Idrissa Fall, Chief of General Staff of the National Army of Senegal.

Also on hand were Comrade General O Jin U, Chief of General Staff of the Korean People's Army, and Lieutenant General Chang Jong Hwan of the Korean People's Army.

Aly Dioum, Ambassador of the Republic of Senegal to our country, was also present.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung warmly welcomed the visit of the delegation to our country and had a talk with it in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

The delegation presented a gift of best wishes to the respected and beloved leader.

(KCNA)

President KIM IL SUNG Receives Messages from Foreign Leaders

On Occasion of Month of Anti-U.S. Joint Struggle for Forcing U.S. Troops to Withdraw from S. Korea

Mauritania

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the State of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received a message from Moktar Ould Daddah, General Secretary of the People's Party of Mauritania and President of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania, on the occasion of the "Month of the Anti-U.S. Joint Struggle for Forcing the U.S. Imperialist Aggression Troops to Withdraw from South Korea."

The message reads:

It gives me particular pleasure to heartily wish you success in your work and assure you of our firm support on behalf of the Mauritanian people and their Party and on my own behalf on the occasion of the Month of International Solidarity with the Korean People.

With highest considerations.

PDR of Yemen

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the CC of the WPK and President of the State of the DPRK, received a message from Salem Rubaya Ali, deputy General Secretary of the National Front Political Organisation and Chairman of the Presidential Council of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, on the occasion of the "Month of the Anti-U.S. Joint Struggle for Forcing the U.S. Imperialist Aggression Troops to Withdraw from South Korea."

The message reads:

It gives me and the Revolutionary Government, the National Front Political Organisation and people of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen pleasure to send our greetings and heartfelt, warm felicitations to you on the occasion of the Month of Waging a Joint Struggle Together with the Korean People.

On this Month we assure you of our full support to the national struggle of the friendly Korean people to force all the imperialist aggression forces to withdraw from the Korean territory and completely liberate the country and reunify it.

We wish you good health and a long life and happiness and the friendly people of your country complete attainment of their goal.

Egypt

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the State of the DPRK, received a message from Mohammad Anwar El Sadat, President of the Arab Republic of Egypt, on the occasion of the Month of Anti-U.S. Joint Struggle.

The message reads:

It pleases me to extend to you in my own name and on behalf of the Egyptian people sincerest heartfelt congratulations on the occasion of celebrating Solidarity Month.

I avail myself of this opportunity to reaffirm our full support for the Korean people's struggle in order to realise their aspirations, hoping that the relations of cordiality and friendship existing between our two countries will grow from strength to strength.

While wishing you continued health and happiness, I wish the friendly people of Korea more grandeur, progress and welfare.

Burundi

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the State of the DPRK, received a message from Michel Michombero, Secretary General of the Party of National Unity and Progress of Burundi and President of the Republic of Burundi, on the occasion of the Month of Anti-U.S. Joint Struggle.

The message reads:

On the occasion of the Month of Solidarity for Creating a Precondition for the Removal of Tension in Korea and Acceleration of Her Independent and Peaceful Reunification, I have the joy and honour of expressing the most positive solidarity with the cause of the Korean people to Your Excellency in the name of the Burundi people, the Party of National Unity and Progress and the Government of Burundi.

We believe that the great Korean people supported by all the peoples who love peace and freedom will win a decisive victory in the near future in their struggle for achieving the reunification of the country and strengthening their sovereignty in the international arena.

With the highest fraternal considerations.

Malta

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the State of the DPRK, received a message from Dominic Mintoff, Prime Minister of the Republic of Malta, on the occasion of the Month of Anti-U.S. Joint Struggle.

The message reads:

On the occasion marking the 25th anniversary of the war for the liberation of the fatherland, the Government and people of Malta join me in extending to Your Excellency and the friendly people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea our sincere greetings and our warm declaration of friendship and solidarity.

May the artificial division of Korea come to an end without delay and the reunification of the fatherland be restored independently and peacefully on democratic principles without any interference from outside forces.

Mali

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the State of the DPRK, received a message from Colonel Moussa Traore, Head of State, Premier of the Government and Chairman of the Military Committee of National Liberation of the Republic of Mali, on the "Month of the Anti-U.S. Joint Struggle for Forcing the U.S. Imperialist Aggression Troops to Withdraw from South Korea."

The message reads:

On the Month of Solidarity with the Korean People Fighting against Imperialism, I express to you the sympathy and support of the Malian people, Military Committee of National Liberation and Government and myself for the heroic Korean people.

I take this opportunity to assure you of our invariable solidarity with and full support to the entire Korean people fighting to realize the just desire.

I wish you happiness and the gallant Korean people success and Korean reunification.

With highest consideration.

(KCNA)

No Nuclear War! U.S. Pullout from South Korea!

Koreans in Frankfurt Demand Pak's Overthrow

According to "The Voice of Revolutionary Party for Reunification" the resident south Korean compatriots in Frankfurt, West Germany, gathered on April 26 for a meeting, at which they denounced the traitor Pak Jung Hi fascist clique for their suppression of the people and demanded the democratization of south Korean society. The meeting took place on the plaza of the City Administration Building on the occasion of the 15th anniversary of the April 19 Popular Uprising.

The meeting entitled "meeting for restoration of democracy" was sponsored by the "Council for Building a Democratic Society," an organization of the compatriots there.

The meeting was attended by many students, hospital nurses, workers, democrats and others from south Korea. They paid a tribute of respect to those patriots and democrats who were killed in their fight against U.S. imperialism and the Pak Jung Hi fascist clique, its stooges, and for the democratization of south Korean society and the independent, peaceful reunification of the country. This was followed by speeches of personages of various sections.

All the speakers indignantly exposed and condemned the Pak Jung Hi fascist bandits for their treacherous crimes and voiced their resolve to fight unyieldingly for the democratization of south Korean society and the independent reunification of the country.

Then followed a poem recitation entitled "Our flag is not hauled down!" A letter of encouragement to the south Korean student youth and people was adopted.

The meeting also made public a statement in the name of the attendants.

After the meeting there took place a mass demonstration.

Demonstrators vigorously marched along the streets. Seen in the columns of demonstrators were slogans on the placards exposing and condemning the criminal acts of the villain Pak Jung Hi, the man-killer and traitor to the nation.

They loudly shouted slogans: "Let's overthrow Pak dictatorship and frustrate Pak dictatorship!" "Don't punish patriots under the pretext of anti-communism!" "No need of the man-killer President!" "KCIA agents, get out of West Germany!" "Tanks, no attack on school campus but on Pak dictatorship!" "Let's drive out outside forces and achieve independent reunification!" and "Let's rise up to fight against Pak dictatorship!"

West Germans present in the streets gave demonstrators very hearty applause. Many of them joined the demonstration in condemning traitor Pak Jung Hi for his criminal conduct.

Support-Korea Rallies Held in Washington, New York

According to the U.S. weekly newspaper "Workers' World," over 300 people filled the meeting room of the Washington Square Methodist Church on the evening of June 27 to hear about, and give support to, the struggle of the Korean people against any new U.S. intervention in their country. That night's meeting on Korea was organized by the Ad Hoc Committee in Solidarity with the Korean People, which is made up of many organizations including the Puerto Rican Socialist Party, Indochina Peace Campaign, Third World Newsreel, Youth against War & Fascism, and Third World Women's Alliance.

The meeting was made particularly exciting by the presence of several Korean-American speakers who spoke out of their own bitter experiences of the fascist Pak Jung Hi regime, and gave a detailed history of U.S. aggression against Korea. To highlight the difference between the north and south, between socialism in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) and the developments in south Korea under U.S.-sponsored fascism, a film on the reconstruction of Pyongyang was shown. The film was all the more inspiring because of the fact that Pyongyang at the end of the war in 1953 was in total ruins as a result of massive U.S. bombing.

In the 20 years since the war, Pyongyang has become a modern, industrial, thriving city that provides not only jobs, housing, and food for all its people, but free medical care, free day care, and education for all. As one Korean speaker put it, "In Pyongyang people don't work for profits of the capitalists, they work for themselves."

The achievements of the DPRK made all the more poignant the appeals of speaker after speaker to the audience to help mobilize the American people against the war plans of U.S. imperialism in Korea. Florencio Merced of the Puerto Rican Socialist Party, who just returned from a trip to Korea, summed up the goals of the Ad Hoc Committee in his speech:

"Our objective is to attempt to stop the planned aggression of Yankee imperialism against a people who are fighting for their right to reunify their country and establish durable peace throughout the whole length and breath of their national territory."

On the 25th anniversary of the start of the Korean war, supporters of the fascist Pak Jung Hi puppet regime in south Korea staged a rally there on the evening of June 25 to whip up sentiment for a U.S.-backed renewed war in Korea.

This well-financed, warmongers' reunion, organized by the so-called "Freedom Leadership Foundation" (FLF) at the lavish New York Hilton, was thrown onto the defensive, however, by a strong counter-demonstration outside. The anti-war protesters raised the slogans of "U.S. troops out of Korea" and "No new war." (The only foreign troops in Korea are 42,000 U.S. soldiers in the south.)

Organized by Youth against War & Fascism and Workers World Party, the demonstration attracted over 200 people, both individuals and representatives of many organizations in that city, who are deeply concerned about the possibility of the U.S. provoking a new war in Korea. The colorful banners and constant chanting of the picketers, raising slogans like, "CIA-Wall Street, get out of Korea" and "Fascism in south Korea, made in USA," attracted a great deal of attention from passersby and the press.

The demonstrators found that the U.S. government is preparing to provoke another war in Korea. One elderly woman said, "The U.S. was finally made to get out of Vietnam and Cambodia and let the people have their own countries. Now the government gives every evidence of trying to start an intervention in Korea. I felt very grateful that this organization is out here saying no more intervention in the people's struggles."

One young man on the line said he had seen the advertisement for the pro-war rally and "was hoping that some sort of counter-demonstration would be called. This is very important," he said, "because the semi-fascist politics of the Moon people (he was referring to Moon Sun Myung, a fanatic anti-communist, religious ball-carrier of Pak Jung Hi clique) has to be opposed."

Demonstrators in front of the New York Hilton Hotel condemn, with their signs and chants, the mounting campaign in the U.S. for a new U.S. aggression in Korea. (WW photo)

Osaka-Tokyo March, 5 Mil. Signatures Drive Kicked Off

The Central Standing Committee of Chongryun (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) started on July 27 a march on foot and a 5 million signature-collection movement to promote the independent and peaceful reunification of the home country, upholding the teachings of President Kim Il Sung. This is part of an effort to carry out the decision of the 3rd Session of the 10th Central Committee of Chongryun.

The march on foot is scheduled to continue from July 27 to August 31, involving all the compatriots. It is named "the march on foot of Koreans here to oppose nuclear war provocation by the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique, to demand the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from south Korea and to promote the independent, peaceful reunification of the fatherland." The march will follow seven different courses, including the main route from Osaka to Tokyo.

The signature-collecting movement July 27 through September 30 is designed to get over 5,000,000 signatures from broad sections of the Japanese people. For this purpose, campaigners will gather signatures by making door-to-door visits or at stations or during street demonstrations. This is called a signature-collection movement to reject nuclear war in Korea, demand U.S. troops' pullout from south Korea and to support the independent, peaceful reunification of Korea.

Chongryun will train Koreans here through this mass movement to be more reliable workers for national reunification.

The march and the signature-collecting movement are of great significance for isolating the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi rascals to open up a phase favorable to the reunification of the country.

The march and the signature-collection movement are in full agreement with the aspirations of Koreans here who are filled with a firm resolve to devote their energy and wisdom to the cause of national reunification. They will demonstrate to the whole world the patriotic devotion and burning will of the Koreans here who are working hard to give the generations to come a reunified country under the slogan "Let people with money give money, people with knowledge give knowledge and people with strength give strength, and let all of them unite, to make a contribution to the cause of Korea's reunification."

All Chongryun workers and Korean nationals here are fully displaying their enthusiasm and creativeness, and heighten their loyalty to the President; all the Koreans here, men and women, old and young, are taking an active part in this work under the slogan "Let all Korean compatriots participate in the march at least for one day for the reunification of the homeland."

Consequently, they are to inform President Kim Il Sung of their loyalty to him on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Workers' Party of Korea (Oct. 10), displaying patriotic zeal in the period of this movement.

Fifteen thousand Koreans here on July 27 left Ogimachi Park in Osaka on a 430 km march to Tokyo, in order to arouse the Japanese public support for the independent, peaceful reunification of their country.

22nd Victory-over-America Day Observed

Battle on Height 1,211

The U.S. imperialists have long been going downhill and land themselves in a bad fix since they sustained the first miserable defeat in their history in the Korean War.

Reprinted here from "KIM IL SUNG: Biography," Vol II on the 22nd V-A Day are vivid accounts of the battle on Height 1,211—"Heartbreak Ridge" for the enemy army....Ed.

DURING the first year of the war, the losses of manpower and war materials of the U.S. imperialist aggressors were far more than one half of all their losses in World War II.

What must be taken into account is the fact that these losses were part of their political and moral defeat, and defeat in all their military operations, which makes the U.S. imperialist position one of unrelieved misery.

The U.S. imperialists ordered Matthew B. Ridgway, Commander-in-Chief of the "U.N. Forces," who succeeded MacArthur, to agree to truce talks on June 30, 1951.

The cease-fire talks opened at Kaesong from July 10, 1951. This talk was between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and U.S. imperialism, the ringleader of world reaction.

The enemy was intent on preparing for a decisive attack. Making as though to attack the western part of the front, they did everything in their power to undertake a decisive "summer offensive" against the eastern part.

The plan of the U.S. imperialist aggressors in the "summer offensive" was to stage landings in the areas of Wonsan and Tongchun, and then to join up in the areas north of Hoiyang and Malhui-*ri* with those units deployed on the eastern and central fronts. The aim was to take and occupy the mountain areas, the important strategic points, held by the units of our army in the eastern and central parts of the front, move the front up to the areas of Kaesong, Keumchun, Ichun and Wonsan, and from there to occupy all the areas of the northern half and continuously expand the war. They tried to win politically a so-called "honourable armistice" by "military pressure."

For this operation, the enemy poured a large force of 130,000 men, over 1,000 aircraft, many tanks and guns into the eastern part of the front alone, and prepared for a large-scale landing operation with tens of warships.

On August 18, the aggressors launched their so-called large-scale "summer offensive" they had long waited for. The enemy pumped tens of thousands of shells and bombs at the positions of the People's Army in the eastern part of the front, including Height 1,211, and made an attack with the support of numerous tanks.

The position of the People's Army was very difficult. Because of the unprecedented flood, the trenches and dugouts were flooded and raging waters 50 metres wide rushed down every gorge. But in spite of this, the warriors of the People's Army, all heroes, fought like undying birds in the flood and the flames, shouting "Long live the leader!" and "Long live the Party!" When their gun barrels ran hot and bent, they rushed the enemy positions with hand grenades; if the hand grenades ran out, they rolled down rocks, thus filling the valleys with dead bodies of the enemy.

In these summer days the water of the torrential rains, dyed with the blood of the enemy, rushed down like a river. The continued whirr and crump of shells shook the heavens and earth, bullets and shells filled the space, and hand-to-hand fighting, attacking and wiping out the enemy with ceaseless yells and roars...there was no limit or conception of time.

This hot fighting continued for about a month over all the high and low hills on the eastern front, including Height 1,211. From August 18 to September 18, the brave men of the People's Army eliminated over 78,800 officers and men and large quantities of war equipment of the enemy, thereby turning the "summer offensive" of the enemy into an offensive of death and of despair.

The enemy was forced to tremble with fear by this ignominious defeat. The bosses of the U.S. imperialist aggressor army sat on the mountain surrounded by the corpses of their soldiers and wrapped themselves in the Stars and Stripes, distressed with the crows.

Just in this situation, Omar Bradley, Chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, painfully said that the "offensive was the wrong war, at the wrong place, at the wrong time and with the wrong enemy."

The "autumn offensive" of the U.S. imperialists had the same operational aim as their "summer offensive." On top of this, they prepared for a decisive attack on the areas of Height 1,211 in the eastern part.

The area of Height 1,211 was of great strategic and tactical importance as a strong point. It stands overlooking the intersecting point of the two highways leading from Rimje and Yanggoo in Kangwon Province to Malhui-*ri*, Naikeumgang.

Whether or not the People's Army were able to defend Height 1,211, was indeed the key to the whole military situation of the front, affecting the war as a whole.

Clearly understanding the enemy's scheme and the war situation like the palm of his hand, Comrade Supreme Commander concentrated part of the defence units from the west coast to the eastern part of the front, and at the same time turned the important heights including Height 1,211 into a strong defence area, and built an even stronger defence system with deep and wide positions.

He resolved to deal yet another deathblow on the enemy in this front and demonstrate the mettle of the Korean people, explicitly showing that all the aggressive challenges of the enemy would only bring them to ruin. In accordance with this, measures were very quickly adopted to strengthen all the fronts, and the eastern front in particular.

Among all units of the People's Army were held Party meetings and soldiers' meetings to strictly carry out the order of Comrade Supreme Commander, "Don't draw back even a step!" Prior to a life-and-death struggle, all the officers and men hardened their will and sharpened their ideas, their blood tingled, looking up to the image of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the legendary hero of the anti-Japanese armed struggle. They all were firmly resolved to be as the phoenix, rising from the flames like the anti-Japanese guerrilla fighters, and exterminate the enemy.

Shouts of "Death to the U.S imperialists!" shook all the meeting halls. The combatants sent Comrade Kim Il Sung a letter "pledging to defend the priceless mountains and rivers of our fatherland to the last drop of our blood."

The enemy, too, believed in their hoped-for "victory." A general of the U.S. imperialist aggressors said: "For the current autumn offensive we have mobilized the military strength of 15 divisions including the most honourable, most courageous and most wise First Marine Division of great America, and mobilized hundreds of tanks, all types of guns, and aircraft, the U.S. pride, toxic bombs and even searchlights. So this offensive will be a large-scale operation completely crushing the communist army and making it surrender."

But this balderdash was from one who had not drawn the proper lessons from the defeats.

At last, on September 29, the enemy opened the "autumn offensive" in the western and eastern parts of the front. The enemy's attack was fierce and stubborn.

The front was changed into a cauldron of flames, and hot engagements were waged everywhere.

To get even a nameless valley or a ridge, fierce and gruesome battles were fought. The enemy swarmed in successive waves. But they were quickly the waves of corpses, who could not go back as they pleased.

The fighters of the People's Army were angry tigers and secular birds. Fighters who knocked out 10 or 20 enemies regretted that their victims were so few, even though they were shot down by the enemy; and breathing their last, they asked their comrades to take vengeance on the enemy.

At this time Comrade Kim Il Sung called on the phone to the commander of the army corps leading the battle on Height 1,211. It was deep in the night past 12 o'clock.

He praised the fighters on Height 1,211 for their distinguished military service and asked how the battle had gone during the day, whether his fighters were in good health and how they lived. He said:

"All the men are a precious treasure for which nothing can be exchanged. Each combatant is a priceless revolutionary comrade-in-arms. What a pity it was that our revolutionary comrades-in-arms were so few when we fought the Japanese aggressors in the past. We must do our level best to look after the treasure....As it seems to be cold, you must see to it that they take a warm boiled rice and hot soup and are not cold when they go to bed. And you must take good care of them so that they may not take cold."

After a while he continued:

"The more keenly they realize that it is the wish of their parents and the Party's line that not even an inch of the sacred soil of the fatherland be yielded to the enemy, the better they will fight. You must let them know this."

The following day when the commander of the army corps conveyed his words to the men, moved by their leader's love, all rubbed their eyes with their fists.

They unanimously made up their minds: "For the Party and the leader who values and loves us like this, what should we spare? If it is the wish of our parents and the demand of the Party that this Height be defended, we will defend this Height even if our bodies are ground to powder."

Even though occupied with many works, Comrade Kim Il Sung went to the front line in defiance of danger and led the battle in person and encouraged the combatants.

Or he examined the situation of the units of the front line over the phone or through couriers and raised the mettle of the combatants. The officers and men at the front gained great strength and courage every time, and more vigorously smashed the enemy.

Over the areas of Height 1,211 severer battles than had ever been fought continued day and night.

The enemy attacked this Height from the front over a whole month, but could not move forward even a step, only piling up their dead. So, this time they contrived to occupy the areas of Height 851, north of Satai-*ri* from which to assault Height 1,211 from the flank and the rear and hold it in a bid to disperse the strength of the People's Army bit by bit.

This time again quickly seeing through the enemy's design, Comrade Kim Il Sung instructed cadres to strengthen the defence of Height 1,211 more firmly and mobilize a powerful reserve unit for an emergency.

Despite this, the enemy thought that the defence strength of Height 1,211 was split, and desperately closed in, pouring a large force in here. From the first day the U.S. imperialists brought out all kinds of combat materials and carried out the "largest bombing" and the "largest shelling." On the heights, rocks broke and melted, and trees several metres in girth were blown off root and branch. Even hiding squirrels jumped into the bosoms of soldiers and the clouds of dust ceaselessly rising shut out the sun's rays. The mountaintops seemed to reduce in height.

But the heroes of the People's Army were not to be daunted.

They joked even in the powder-smoke and flames.

Notwithstanding this, when the enemy rushed on them, they shouted like gun reports and waged fierce battles, and even though they were wounded, they did not part with their guns.

Even as they breathed their last, they groped for their hand grenades.

During a short time between battles, they held meetings and resolved with words like bullets, upholding the order given by the leader.

They wrote a letter addressed to Comrade Kim Il Sung, Supreme Commander, as follows:

"General Kim Il Sung, respected and beloved leader! We are here in the trenches on Height 1,211. We have just ended the third battle today, and gathered here. The walls of the trenches have crumbled and the powder smell and smoke are still floating in the air. Before this smell of powder fades away, the enemy will crawl up again. Raining tens of thousands of bombs and shells... but upholding your order, our respected and beloved leader of the people, to the effect that the soldiers must defend every inch of the fatherland with their lives and not retreat even a step, we will defend this height with our blood.

Around our heavy machine guns, cartridges have been already piled up. We will fight until the hill of catridges becomes a mountain.

Following the example of the lofty revolutionary spirit of the Anti-Japanese Guerrilla Army led by you, our respected and beloved leader, in person, all our squad members, united as one man, will give a more merciless blood bath of revenge to the enemy, fight him to the last drop of our blood and defend the height of the fatherland to the end. We will give the enemy his quietus with hand grenades when bullets run out or with human bullets when hand grenades are used up, and will surely win a victory....

Respected and beloved leader! So long as we, your sons, are alive, Height 1,211 will shoot into the blue for ever as height of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Long live General Kim Il Sung!

All members of the First Squad, First Platoon, Heavy Machine Gun Company, Second Battalion, 00 Regiment, Second Infantry Division, Korean People's Army."

Truth to tell, it was a letter of pledge written with their hearts. The defenders of Height 1,211 were loyal to every letter of the pledge. The enemy showered more than 6,520,000 rounds of shells and over 4,160 bombs on the heights over every square kilometre in 1951 and mounted attacks on the People's Army tens of times or hundreds of times a month. When a battalion went down, they closed in, dragging in their division.

But the fighters of the People's Army did not retreat even a step.

The battle on an unnamed height to the left of Height 1,211 was also fierce.

The enemy persistently crept up, though they covered the mountain ridge with their dead. Every fighter of the People's Army flung 150-200 hand grenades at the crowding enemy within two or three hours. The enemy were dealt an overwhelming blow and stampeded.

On October 30, the enemy again threw weight against our troops with the bulk of strength. With each passing hour the battle became severer. When the fighters beat back the enemy for the fifth time, communications were cut off and munitions were exhausted. The enemy came close to the trenches. But the squad had no hand grenades. The unnamed height was faced with danger. Having come to this pass, the fighters flew at the enemy like an angry lion, snatched their light machine guns and rifles and swept them away.

In the course of repulsing the enemy's charge 15 times, every fighter had no alternative but himself to smash tens of the enemy. They stabbed them with bayonets, struck them to death with their gunstocks and fought them, throwing back even hand grenades flung by the enemy. The fighters who had lost their sight and others critically wounded in their legs still carried ammunition and attacked the enemy.

That night, the heroes of the nameless height tactically drew back on the instruction of the superior leading centre. At the dawn of the following day, the members of a model company storming party took back this height in a short space of time.

In this battle, Li Soo Bok, Hero of the Republic, blocked the pillbox of the enemy with his own body, thus ensuring a victory for the unit. He was a member of the Democratic Youth League, 19, and had written in his notebook before a charge:

"I am a youth of liberated Korea. Life is precious to me. So is my hope for a brilliant future. However, my life, my hope and my happiness are not so valuable as the fate of my fatherland. Nothing is more glorious, beautiful, more blissful than to dedicate my only life to our one and only fatherland."

He who cherished such a noble and lofty idea in his young heart at the age of 19, was no doubt a growing son, learning from the great leader! It was true; he had received everything from the leader and the Party led by him, so the leader and the fatherland were indeed his mother.

He chose to defend the security and youth of his mother by blocking the pillbox of the enemy with his body, rather than see again the mother who gave him joy, just to look at her, the mother now passing through such great danger. How powerful is the strength of the leader, the power of his outstanding politics and the strength of his ideas! Hero Li Soo Bok was a flower of the Korean youth who had grown up in the bosom of the leader.

The defenders of Height 1,211 were all Li Soo Boks and fought like him. However obstinately the enemy might assail them, there was no place for the Korean People's Army to retreat. Behind them, were the factories and the land they received from the leader. There lay the beautiful life they had enjoyed for the first time from when they were born. There were parents, wives and sisters who lived and fought, believing only in victory amidst the bombing of the enemy, and tiny younger brothers and sisters who learnt and frolicked. The fighters heard the strong voice of the leader from all these lives and from every inch of the land, calling:

"Don't retreat even a step!"

They had not land to retreat from. Only by stepping over the corpses of the routed aggressors, would they go back to their hometowns. They firmly were confident of final victory and drove back the aggressors with one mind and one body as the anti-Japanese guerrillas did.

When the young fighter destroyed a pillbox with his blood-tingling chest, another fighter became a human bomb with a bundle of hand grenades and plunged into the enemy. When a correspondent of a unit of the artillery restored the cut-off communications with his blood vessels, and an artillery man loaded his gun with a shell of vengeance, and breathing his last, shot at the enemy and shouted "Crush the U.S. imperialist aggressors." When a machine-gunner piled up cartridges mountain-high and shot the enemy dead, another combatant pulled out the safety pins of hand grenades till his teeth were broken and hurled them at the enemy. While the fighters on this height fought the battle, hurling back enemy's hand grenades, the soldiers on another height rolled down rocks and knocked out the enemy. If a unit of an engineering corps was in danger while battling heroically, another reconnoitering party attacked the rear of the enemy. When a height was in danger, even cooks took part in the charge and medics and stretcher-bearers came out to join in the war of vengeance with bayonets in their hands.

The enemy's "autumn offensive" ended in their crushing defeat early in November. Having lost more than 79,000 officers and men and large quantities of combat materials, they could not even give a further challenge worthy of public attention for a time.

It was a great victory for the People's Army. Height 1,211 they defended to the last, the Height of Heroes, covered with dead bodies of more than 15,000 enemy officers and men, was magnificently soaring high in the sky, upholding the national flag of the Republic on its smoke-stained head.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors were so upset by the battle for this height that their hearts broke, whenever they looked at it, so they called the height "Heartbreak Ridge," as no foe came out alive once he went into the gorge around this height, they named it "Punch Bowl."

"The top-class weapons in the world have become incompetent tools now on the eastern front." Such was the enemy's cry.

Korean People's Armymen on the hill waving the national flag after the war victory and shouting, "Long live Marshal Kim Il Sung!" "Long live the Workers' Party of Korea!"

U.S. imperialist aggressive armymen surrendered.

At Height 1,211 in 1951, the Korean People's Armymen fought hand-to-hand battles against the U.S. aggression troops, with the 40,000 bombs and shells rained on the KPA positions a day.

Li Soo Bok (19), well-known heroic fighter: He thrusted himself upon an enemy's gun muzzle to block it up with his breast.

Korean War— First Major U.S. Defeat

On July 27, 1953 the heroic Korean people won the three-year-long Fatherland Liberation War under the wise leadership of President Kim Il Sung. This historic victory was gained against tremendously heavy odds.

The U.S. imperialists mobilized over two million men including the main forces of their own three services, the armed forces of their 15 satellites and the south Korean army and over 73 million tons of war supplies and even chemical and bacteriological weapons. The war expenditures amounted to more than 20 billion dollars. Cities and the countryside were indiscriminately bombed; inhabitants massacred; 18 bombs dropped per square kilometre throughout the northern half of the DPRK.

A total of over 428,700 bombs and napalm bombs were pumped on Pyongyang, the capital of the DPRK.

The northern half's war damage was the destruction of over 8,700 factories and production establishments, more than 600,000 dwelling houses, over 5,000 schools, more than 1,000 hospitals and clinics, thousands of cultural and welfare establishments and more than 370,000 *chongbo* of farmland.

But, the U.S. imperialists were unable to subdue the Korean people firmly rallied around President Kim Il Sung.

The victory of the Korean people in the Fatherland Liberation War was a splendid victory for President Kim Il Sung's great military thought and brilliant military art.

In the whole course of the war, President Kim Il Sung equipped the People's Army and people with the ideology of the Party and the indomitable revolutionary spirit. The People's Army and the Korean people who had been educated by the President exhibited matchless mass heroism for the cause of justice under his leadership and defeated the U.S. imperialist aggressors and won the great victory despite the numerical and technical superiority of the latter.

The historic triumph clearly showed that no force can conquer a people who firmly hold their destinies in their own hands and rise for the freedom, independence and progress of their fatherland, under the guidance of an outstanding leader.

It also proved that the decisive factor in victory lies not in the superiority of weapons or techniques but in the strength of the masses of people, deeply convinced of the justness of their cause and firmly united as one.

The victory amply showed to the exploited and oppressed peoples over the world that the U.S. imperialists were not "invincible" and that even small countries, by establishing *Juche*, could surely win, if people were firmly united and courageously fought without fearing sacrifices.

President Kim Il Sung said:

"By winning a great victory in the Fatherland Liberation War, our people humbled the pride of the U.S. imperialists who had boasted of being the 'strongest' in the world, burst the myth about their 'mightiness' to smithereens and started the U.S. imperialists on the downgrade."

The U.S. imperialists had boasted of their "invincibility," but they sustained the most miserable and overwhelming defeat, for the first time in their history.

Former Secretary of State Marshall said woefully, "The myth has been blown away. Our country was not so strong as others had thought," and Senator Joseph McCarthy said painfully, "We suffered a serious defeat in Korea."

The U.S. losses were a total of over 1,093,000 troops including more than 397,000 U.S. troops, and large quantities of war equipment, including over 12,200 aircraft, 250 warships and vessels and more than 3,000 tanks.

These figures were nearly 2.3 times the losses the U.S. suffered in the 4-year Pacific War during World War II.

The consequences of the setback profoundly affected all the aspects of American life, aggravating its inner socio-political contradictions. In 1955, the first deficit in the American international balance of payments paved the way for the present-day dollar crisis—a collapse of the American monetary control of the world. War-weariness started to pervade the American youth and disillusionment followed.

Racial violence came o the fore, tearing the social fabrics. Doubt of American might grew among capitalist countries in Western Europe—a sign of increased independence from the American influence.

All these tendencies found their individual and eloquent expression in the tragic fate which befell Kennedy, Johnson and Nixon, the Presidents after the Korean War, the fact unknown in any other country and in any other time of history—"a helpless giant."

The victory encouraged the forward movement of progressive mankind fighting for peace, democracy, freedom and independence: the victory in Cuba, Vietnam and Cambodia.

The Korean people and the People's Army defended the eastern outpost of socialism with credit, frustrated the U.S. adventure to launch a third world war, and safeguarded mankind.

Twenty-second years have elapsed since the gunfire ceased in Korea. But the armistice has not yet been turned into a durable peace.

Today the U.S. imperialists, despite their shameful defeat in the Korean War, are making manoeuvres of aggression and war.

Ford, Kissinger, Schlesinger and other bosses of the U.S. imperialists are openly crying that they would go for the heart of the opponent, apparently with us in mind, and they will fight a "decisive blitzkrieg" with the DPRK. They are attempting to frighten the Korean people, declaring that they will "not hesitate to use nuclear weapons."

The Korean people will never tolerate the U.S. imperialists' war manoeuvres.

The U.S. imperialists must give up at once their splitting and war moves in Korea and take away the aggression troops wearing the "United Nations forces" mask, together with their weapons for aggression.

Documented Atrocities of U.S. Troops in S. Korea (1971-75)

Compiled by DPRK Public Bodies for World People

PYONGYANG, Jul. 21 (KCNA) —Public organisations of our country —the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Country, the Korean National Peace Committee, the Korean Committee for Asian-African Solidarity, the Korean Committee of Solidarity with the World People, the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea, the Union of Agricultural Working People of Korea, the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea, the Korean Democratic Women's Union, the General Federation of Literary and Art Unions of Korea, the Korean Journalists Union, the Korean Democratic Lawyers Association, the Korean Democratic Scientists Association, the Korean Students Committee, the Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Korean Christians Federation, the Chondoist Central Guidance Committee and the Korean Buddhists Federation— jointly issued an "Indictment to the World People" on July 19 bitterly denouncing with burning national indignation the criminal barbarities committed in south Korea by the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops, the truculent wolves in human skin and cannibals, and roundly exposing them to the whole world. Follows the full text of the indictment:

International democratic organisations and democratic public organisations of all countries of the world which struggle for justice and truth peace and social progress,

People of all countries of the world who treasure human dignity and democratic rights,

The U.S. imperialist aggressor troops, while illegally occupying the southern half of our fatherland for 30 years, have ceaselessly committed unpardonable criminal atrocities, killing right and left, plundering and insulting the south Korean people, in wanton violation of their sovereignty and basic human rights.

The respected and beloved leader of our people President Kim Il Sung has said:

"All the brutalities committed by the U.S. imperialists in the southern half of our country since liberation make one of the most shameful pages in the history of modern imperialist aggression."

We have already exposed several times the never-to-be-condoned criminal barbarities committed by the U.S. troops in south Korea and indicted them to the international democratic organisations, democratic public organisations of all countries and the people of the whole world.

The international democratic organisations, democratic public organisations of all countries and the honest-minded people of the whole world expressed sympathy and support for our just complaint each time, sternly denounced the bestial outrages of the U.S. troops against the south Korean people and demanded their immediate withdrawal.

But the U.S. imperialists, urged by the invariable purpose of keeping hold on south Korea as their colony and aggressive military base, are instigating the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique at their death's door to fascism, split and war by bracing them up and are committing more shuddering criminal barbarities against the south Korean people, while openly pursuing the "two Koreas" policy and stepping up the manoeuvres of aggression and war.

The U.S. imperialist aggression troops, the truculent wolves in human skin and cannibals, are strutting about like conquering heroes in south Korea and committing without hesitation everywhere they go all kinds of bestialities such as shooting guiltless people dead, clubbing them to death and running trucks over them and, furthermore, raiding villages, destroying houses, looting properties, making sport of women and raping even pregnant women by turns.

In fact, everything living in south Korea has become targets of murder by the U.S. troops and everything precious objects of their destruction and plunder.

Due to such criminal outrages of the U.S. troops in south Korea not a day passes without the defenceless people shedding blood and the honest-minded people live in constant uneasiness, not feeling at rest for a moment.

The atrocities committed by the U.S. imperialist aggression troops in south Korea are a vicious challenge to the entire Korean people and the peace-loving people the world over and an intolerable insult to justice and human conscience.

We sternly denounce with bitter national resentment the atrocities of the U.S. troops in south Korea, branding them as a most brutal slaughter of our people, a most brigandish robbery of properties of our nation, a most heinous violation of peace in our country and the world and a most wanton violation of international law and international usage.

Having made a systematic investigation into the barbarities committed by the U.S. troops in south Korea, we once again record here part of the materials published by south Korean press organs on an extremely limited scale in the period from June 1971 to June 1975 under the strict news blackout clamped down by the south Korean puppet clique and expose and indict them to the international democratic organisations, democratic public organisations of all countries and the people of the whole world.

Smoke Bombs Fired at Village

Around 5:30 p.m. June 7, 1971, lance corporal Rain Albis and one other GI belonging to the U.S. 2078 signal battalion beat black-and-blue Li Yon U, 30, driver of taxi (Kyongbuk No. 7179), trampled him down with jackboots and inflicted serious wounds upon him including the rupture of the nose, on the road of No. 705, first *ku*, Pongdok *dong*, Taegu, North Kyongsang Province for the mere reason that he asked them the taxi fare. (South Korean newspaper "Ryongnam Ilbo," June 9, 1971).

Around 0:30 June 11, 1971, corporals James Smith and two other GI's belonging to the U.S. 6314 logistic battalion fell upon woman Ryang Jong Suk, 22, residing in Chisan *ri*, Songtan-*up*, Pyongtaek county, Kyonggi Province, on the road passing by the village and attempted to gratify their carnal desire. When the woman resisted, they committed a group assault on her, inflicted serious bruises and rupture on her face and belly, throwing her into a critical condition, and ran away. (South Korean newspaper "Ryonhap Sinmun," June 11, 1971).

At 10 on the evening of June 13, 1971, six GI's including Bond Genadle belonging to the U.S. 38th brigade broke into a restaurant in Yonghwa *dong*, Kunsan, North Cholla Province, made a group assault on five bandsmen including Li Yong Su, 22, inflicting serious wounds upon all of them, destroyed whatever musical instruments of the bandsmen and lighting apparatuses, tables and chairs that came to their hands in the restaurant, causing a loss of over 1,547,000 *won* to it, and ran away. (South Korean newspaper "Chonbuk Maeil," June 15, 1971).

Around 4:20 p.m. June 15, 1971, over 40 GI's on their way to the U.S. 44th engineer battalion in an army coach driven by U.S. lance corporal Josephin threw empty beer bottles and cans at a bus (No. 5-1919) which was coming from the opposite direction with some 40 passengers on board on the road in Toerae-*ri*, Ibuk *myon*, Kimhae county, South Kyongsang Province, breaking all the window glasses and inflicting serious wounds on the faces of many of them. They destroyed the bus No. 5-1710 in the same way on the road in Solchang-*ri*, injuring many passengers. (South Korean newspaper "Kyongnam Maeil" June 17, 1971).

At about 4:30 p.m. June 19, 1971, five GI's threw stones recklesly, just for the fun of it, at Kim Sok Gyu, 47, fishing on the seashore in Paekryon-*ri*, Haso *myon*, Puan county, North Cholla Province, inflicting a heavy wound upon him, including a skull fracture, and ran away. (South Korean newspaper "Chonbuk Maeil," June 22, 1971).

Around 9:30 on the evening of June 20, 1971, four GI's riding in a taxi (Kyongbuk No. 1-1557) shoved the driver Kwon Gi Yong, 26, out of the car in front of the Taegu restaurant in Pongdok-*dong*, Taegu, and committed a group assault upon him, throwing him into a critical condition and took away 1,500 *won* in cash from the latter's pocket. A few minutes later, at the same spot, over 30 GI's smashed to pieces taxi No. 1-1557 parked on the roadside and madly threw stones at passing taxis Kyongbuk No. 1-7103 and No. 1-1595, heavily damaging them. (South Korean newspaper "Taegu Ilbo." June 22, 1971).

On July 9, 1971, over 100 GI's belonging to the base K-6 in Pyongtaek county, Kyonggi Province, at the end of a free-for-all among themselves, raided a village in Anjong-*ri*, Paengsong *myon*, Pyongtaek county to find vent for their anger and destroyed many houses and furniture and inflicted heavy and light wounds upon over 900 defenceless people.

At around 9 on the evening, over 80 GI's came again and broke into three restaurants in the vicinity, each holding a dagger or a club in his hand, and destroyed tables and chairs. Then they stabbed Kim Gwang Sik, 38, the owner of a restaurant, on the back with daggers, throwing him in a swoon, and clubbed its employees, seriously wounding them all, and knifed over 50 civilians in the vicinity and beat them with clubs, inflicting light or heavy wounds upon them. (South Korean newspapers "Tonga Ilbo," July 15, 1971, "Choson Ilbo," July 10, 1971, and south Korean "Radio Tongyang." July 10, 1971).

Around 10:30 on the evening of July 13, 1971, 10 odd GI's including corporal Robert A. Fordel belonging to the 32nd regiment, U.S. second division, on the road in Posan-*ri*, Tongduchon-*up*, Yangju county, Kyonggi Province, beat with fists and kicked a boy residing in the village for no reason and made a group assault on a villager named Choe Sang Ryol, 23, throwing him into a critical condition, when he tried to stop them and, teaming up with more than 200 GI's nearby raided the village and destroyed many houses and stores and inflicted wounds, heavy or light, upon more than 50 villagers including Sin Yong Song, 26. (South Korean newspapers "Choson Ilbo," "Chungang Ilbo" and "Kyonggi Maeil," July 14, 1971, south Korean news agency "Tongyang," July 14, 1971).

Around 11:30 a.m. July 14, 1971, above 30 soldiers belonging to the U.S. army unit stationed in Paju county, Kyonggi Province, fired over 10 smoke bombs at a village and suffocated many civilians while staging a war exercise in Munsan-*ri*. (South Korean "Radio Hanguk Munhwa," July 14, 1971).

Around 10:30 on the evening of July 28, 1971, PFC Nestle and 7 other GI's jumped into the general merchandise store run by Kim Hyong Su, 53, in the new village, Hwangsan *myon*, Kimje county, North Cholla Province, and destroyed all the furniture and then broke into the houses of Li Il Ro and Pae Sun Ja and committed outrages, destroying the furniture, and stopped a taxi (Chonbuk No. 1-1004) passing by the village and assaulted driver Chang Dong Yong, 27, smashing his three teeth and heavily wounding him. (South Korean "Radio Chonbuk Munhwa," July 31, 1971, south Korean newspaper "Chonbuk Ilbo," August 1, 1971).

Around 11:30 on the night of July 29, 1971, corporal Bide C. Taswell, 22, of the U.S. army assaulted Mrs. Kim Sun Hui, 38, throwing her into a critical condition, in Chukjon village, Pangye-*ri*, Changwon *myon*, Changwon county, South Kyongsang Province; and threw bricks and stones at nearby villagers, seriously wounding Chon Gi Sang, 48, and two others and ran away. (South Korean newspaper "Kyonenam Maeil," July 31, 1971).

Around 9 on the evening of August 9, 1971, corporal Feller Joset of the U.S. army, 24, while driving the military jeep (No. 4-4149) at a breakneck speed deliberately hit Han Sang Un, 34, and his eldest daughter Han Yun Ju, 5, with whom he was walking the road leading her by the hand, in No. 40, street 3, Hangang-*ro*, Ryongsan district, Seoul, and ran away without stopping. (South Korean "Radio Tongyang," August 10, 1971).

Around 4:30 p.m. August 17, 1971, a number of GI's belonging to the U.S. second division stationed in Tongduchon-*up*, Yangju county, Kyonggi Province, stopped over 70 Korean men and women employees of the K.S.C. going home at the gate of the U.S. second division for one and a half hour for no reason and levelled intolerable insults at them, unjustly frisking them and heaping filthy abuses upon them. (South Korean "Radio Hanguk Munhwa," August 18, 1971).

At around 11 on the night of August 18, 1971 a soldier belonging to a U.S. army unit stationed in Tongduchon-*up*, Yangju county, Kyonggi Province attempted to rape a woman named Kim Sun Gum, 23, residing in Kwangam-*ri* on the road there. When she put up a stubborn resistance, he brutally beat her, laying her in a critical condition before he took to his heels. When more than 150 villagers, indignant at this, followed him to his unit and protested, U.S. soldiers far from apologizing to them, made a group assault on them, inflicting heavy and light wounds on many of them. (South Korean newspaper "Kyonghyang Sinmun" and "Radio Tongyang," August 19, 1971).

At around 8 on the evening of September 11, 1971, over 70 GI's stationed in Taegu, North Kyongsang Province, prowled about by fives and tens on the road passing by the airfield in third *ku*, Pongdok-*dong*, Taegu, wielding wire and clubs and throwing stones at passers-by, and thus inflicted heavy wounds upon Cho Yun Sam, 46, O Do Su, 35, and six others. (South Korean newspaper "Seoul Sinmun", September 14, 1971).

Around 4:45 p.m. September 26, 1971, six soldiers belonging to the headquarters company of the U.S. army unit stationed in Inchon, Kyonggi Province, drank to their fill at the bar owned by Pae Sang Guk in Pupyong-*dong*, northern district, Inchon, and made to run away without paying the bill. When they were asked to pay it, they made a group assault on inhabitant there Yun Gwang In, 37, and three others, throwing them all into critical conditions. (South Korean "Radio Tongyang", September 27, 1971).

Even according to the understated figures released by the south Korean puppet authorities, the cases of atrocities committed by the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops in south Korea in 9 months from January to September 1971 totalled as many as 1,324 in which 1,687 GI's were involved. (South Korean "Radio Tongyang," November 21, 1971).

At around 2 on the afternoon of October 3, 1971, 7 GI's madly pounced upon Mrs. Li Sun Do, 32, who was eight months gone with child when she was climbing a hill to pick wild grape near the Yaksu Rock in Munrae-*dong*, Yongdungpo district, Seoul, and committed a group outrage on her, throwing her unconscious, and raped her by turns and ran away after robbing her of 5,000 *won*. (South Korean news agency "Tonghwa," October 4, 1971 and south Korean newspaper "Pusan Ilbo," October 5, 1971).

At 3 on the afternoon of October 16, 1971, PFC Mari and five other GI's belonging to the engineer corps of the U.S. fifth division kicked for no reason a child Sim Jin Guk, 8, playing on the road passing through Pongilchon-*ri*, Chori *myon*, Paju county, Kyonggi Province laying him conscious, and ran away after making a group assault on his father Sim Yong Uk, 45, who protested against it, inflicting a heavy wound upon him. (South Korean "Radio Hanguk Munhwa," October 16, 1971).

Around 11:30 on the night of November 20, 1971, corporal Raymond Johnson and another GI belonging to the "A" company, signal battalion of the U.S. army stationed in Tongduchon-*up*, Yangju county, Kyonggi Province, and another GI cheated 130 U.S. dollars out of tradesman Cho Gwang Hui, 39, there, with a promise to buy him an electric gramophone, and ran away after brutally stabbing him dead. (South Korean "Radio Christian," December 1, 1971).

Murder, Violence and Burglar

On January 7, 1972, three GI's who were riding in taxi (Seoul No. 2-7269) offered an anesthetic cigarette to driver Kim Bom Su, 28, when the car was passing through Ojong-*ri*, Ojong *myon*, Puchon county, Kyonggi Province, and ran away without paying the fare when the latter fell unconscious. (South Korean newspaper "Choson Ilbo," January 9, 1972).

Around 8:35 on the evening of January 13, 1972, two soldiers belonging to a U.S. army unit stationed in Tongduchon-*up*, Yangju county, Kyonggi Province, committed all sorts of outrages against the villagers prowling about Osan-*ri* there, and threw an explosive in the kitchen of the house of Li Bok Chang, 31, destroying all the kitchen utensils, and ran away. (South Korean newspaper "Ryonhap Sinmun," January 15, 1972).

Around 11:40 on the night of March 1, 1972, soldier Call Herles belonging to the U.S. army base K-2, while driving a taxi (Kyongbuk No. 4-9195) at a breakneck speed, deliberately hit Kim Yong Mi, 25, walking the road across the Kungogae Ridge in Taegu, and threw her into a critical condition, and ran away. (South Korean newspaper "Taegu Ilbo," March 3, 1972).

Around 11:30 April 18, 1972, soldier Smith, Steven Air belonging to the U.S. 304 signal battalion, while driving an army truck at overspeed, deliberately ran it over old man Li Hui Sam, 83, residing in Yuchong-*ri* No. 1, Pyongtaek-*up*, Pyongtaek county, Kyonggi Province, killing him, on the road passing through the village, and fled. (South Korean newspaper "Ryonhap Sinmun," April 21, 1972).

Around 10:10 on the night of May 7, 1972, PFC James Washington and one other GI who were riding in a taxi (Kyonggi No. 1-2678) from Pyongtaek for Taechon, pulled out of the car driver Choe Gil Yong, 29, in Hongsong and brutally beat him, throwing him into a critical condition and drove the car away. (South Korean newspaper "Taejon Ilbo," June 17, 1972).

At around 11 on the night of June 3, 1972, PFC Camillon Lukem jumped over the fence of the house of Mrs. Li Yong Sun, 30, in No. 195, Byokje-*ri*, Byokje *myon*, Koyang county, Kyonggi Province, fell upon her to gratify his carnal desire. When she stubbornly resisted, he mercilessly beat her on the face, breaking her two upper teeth, stabbed her on the shoulder and waist, throwing her into a critical condition, and took to his heels. (South Korean newspaper "Ryonhap Sinmun," June 7, 1972).

At around 9 on the evening of June 5, 1972, lance corporal William Ronald belonging to the air force M.P. of the U.S. base K-55 cruelly beat for no reason Mrs. Yun Gye Wol, 40, residing in Sinjang-*ri*, Songtan-*up*, Pyongtaek county, Kyonggi Province, laying her unconscious, and ran away after putting poison into the water pot in the kitchen to kill her family. (South Korean newspapers "Ryonhap Sinmun" and "Chungang Ilbo," June 7, 1972).

Around 10:40 June 24, 1972, lance corporal John Dullson belonging to the U.S. 271 air transport company stationed in Pyongtaek county, Kyonggi Province cheated 200,000 *won* out of Pak Si Gun, 40, residing in Anjong-*ri*, Paengsong *myon*, Pyongtaek county, Kyonggi Province, with the promise to buy him a U.S.-made refrigerator in Ritaewon-*dong*, Ryongsan district, Seoul, and ran away. (South Korean newspaper "Ryonhap Sinmun," June 26, 1972).

At around 6, July 8, 1972, sergeant Jemphy Dulliden of a U.S. army unit attempted to rape Li Yong Ja, 24, living in Kim Myong Hui's house in Anjong-*ri* Paengsong *myon*, Pyongtaek county, Kyonggi Province. When he failed due to her stubborn resistance, he set fire to the house to give vent to his anger, causing a loss of 250,000 *won*. (South Korean "Radio Christian," July 9, 1972).

Around 9:40 p.m. July 20, 1972, five GI's belonging to the "A" company of the 4th signal corps of the U.S. eighth army took to their unit for no reason Kwon In Sik, 34, and Chong Chi Ho, 26, in Palsan-*dong*, outside Yongdungpo district, Seoul, locked them up for one whole hour and made a group assault on them, smearing them with blood. (South Korean newspaper "Kyonghyang Sinmun," July 21, 1972).

Around 8:30 p.m. August 4, 1972, corporal Robert Blockman belonging to the military band of a U.S. army unit stationed in Yangju county, Kyonggi Province, lance corporal Paul Edward Jebescar belonging to the headquarters company and one other GI took a taxi (Seoul No. 1-1938) in front of restaurant in Posan-*ri*, Tongduchon-*up*, strangled to unconsciousness driver Chong Jun Gu, 30, when the car reached Hapaeri No. 2, Unhyon *myon*, Yangju county and then dragged him out and brutally brought down a stone on his head, killing him, and ran away after taking 8,000 *won* from him. (South Korean newspapers "Choson Ilbo" and "Chungang Ilbo," August 10, 1972).

(The American names quoted here were transcribed from Korean.)

Around 11:30 on the night of August 14, 1972, corporal Goldwyn U. Jersby and six other GI's belonging to the U.S. eighth army fell upon four civilians including Rim Gi Jae, 38, for no reason in the vicinity of the rotary in street No. 1, Hangang-*ro*, Ryongsan district, Seoul, and brutally struck them on the head with beer bottles, laying them all in serious conditions. (South Korean newspaper "Taehan Ilbo," August 15, 1972).

On August 16, 1972 corporals Wold, Resy J. and Tap Raby of the U.S. army destroyed a T.V. set, an electric fan and furniture worth 340,000 *won* in the room of the international hotel in Chung-*dong* No. 1, Tongrae district, Pusan where they were put up, and ran away. (South Korean newspaper "Pusan Ilbo," August 18, 1972).

Around 10:15 on the evening of September 26, 1972, PFC Alberez Milton and one other GI riding in a taxi (Seoul No. 1-8371) beat the driver Ryu Byong Saeng, 28, with their fists on the road of street No. 1, Hangang-*ro*, Ryongsan district, Seoul, throwing him unconscious, and ran away with 1,200 *won* taken from him and even accessory parts of the car. (South Korean papers "Choson Ilbo" and "Kyonghyang Sinmun," September 29, 1972).

On the afternoon of October 4, 1972, corporal Rogan belonging to a transport unit of the U.S. eighth army, while driving the army truck at overspeed, deliberately hit Chong Gun Sik, 40, who was crossing the road at a traffic signal at the entrance of the Seoul-Pusan express highway in Sindang-*dong*, Songdong district, Seoul, killing him there, and ran away. (South Korean "Radio Hanguk Munhwa," October 5, 1972).

Around 2 p.m. December 19, 1972, PFC Mike Holman and two other GI's belonging to the "C" company of the second battalion, anti-aircraft artillery unit, U.S. second division, stabbed Li Sang Gil, 34, driver of a taxi (Kyongbuk No. 1-5719), on the road in Chiyo-*dong*, Kongsan-*myon*, Talsong county, North Kyongsang Province, laying him in a critical condition, and fled taking with them money amounting to 12,000 *won* and the taxi. (South Korean "Radio Christian," December 20, 1972).

Shops Raided and Goods Looted

Around 11:45, January 25, 1973, a GI belonging to the U.S. second army transport corps, while driving the army vehicle at a breakneck speed, deliberately hit civilian Pak Myong Ju, 47, on the road of Pujon-*dong* No. 2, Pusanjin district, Pusan, inflicting a concussion of the brain upon him which led him to death. (South Korean "Radio Christian," August 28, 1973).

Around 8:10 p.m. May 19, 1973, lance corporal Donald of the U.S. army, while riding in a motorcycle at a maddening speed, deliberately hit Mrs. Cho Gyong Rim, 54, crossing the road on the Tolgogae Pass in Kwangju, South Cholla Province, heavily wounding her. (South Korean "Radio Chonnam," May 19, 1973).

At around noon, June 6, 1973, on the road in Hoepo-*ri*, Hwanggan *myon*, Yongdong county, North Chungchong Province, a GI, driving a U.S. army car (2-1773) at an excessive speed, deliberately hit a high-speed bus (Kyongnam No. 5-A-1000) running in the opposite direction across the central separating line, killing instantly two foreigners of Filipino nationality and seriously wounding 19 other passengers including Li Yong Ae, 21. (South Korean "Radio Chungang," June 6, 1973).

Around 3:20 July 6, 1973, captain John K. Municoff of the U.S. air force shot dead with his revolver Ma Mun Jae, 37, a passer-by, branding him as a thief without any ground in No. 638, Sang-*dong*, east district, Taegu, North Kyongsang Province. (South Korean "Radio Taegu," August 30, 1973).

In a ten day period from late July to early August 1973, soldiers of the U.S. army unit stationed in Chunchon, south Korean Kangwon Province, committed every sort of outrage against the inhabitants, prowling about the streets in groups. They stormed into the Samho restaurant in street No. 3, Soyang-*ro* and, after eating their fill, beat the restaurant owner Kim Hung Sik, 41, with a beer bottle and burnt his whole body, inflicting fatal wounds upon him, when he demanded the bill be paid, and then swarmed to the Suwolwon restaurant and destroyed whatever furniture that they could lay their hands on and broke into the Pyonghwa store and carried away an electric fan and many other goods. (South Korean "Radio Chunchon Munhwa," August 9, 1973).

Around 7:30 p.m. September 28, 1973, three soldiers belonging to a U.S. army unit stationed in Inchon, Kyonggi Province, jumped into a hotel in Pupyong-*dong* of the city, shot dead Ro Gi Nam, 32, quartered in room No. 6, second floor, for no reason, and ran away. (South Korean "Radio Hanguk Munhwa," September 28, 1973).

Around 8:30 p.m. October 7, 1973, more than 100 GI's stationed in Munsan-*up*, Paju county, Kyonggi Province, broke into a restaurant in Munsan-*up* and destroyed tables, chairs and other furniture for no reason. Swarming out of it, they joined another group of over 100 GI's and occupied the road. They committed barbarities, recklessly hurling stones at passers-by and cars, raiding shops and destroying furniture and looting goods. In these brutalities of the GI's many people were wounded, five shops, restaurants and photograph studio were damaged. one taxi was smashed and over 500 dwellers of Munsan-*up* had to take shelter all night. (South Korean "Radio Pusan." October 8, 1973).

Around 9:50 p.m. October 12, 1973, some 50 GI's belonging to the U.S. army unit stationed in Songtan-*up*, Pyongtaek county, Kyonggi Province, stormed restaurants and stores in the town, destroying whatever furniture that came to their hands and lightly or heavily injuring many people. (South Korean "Radio Christian," October 13, 1973).

Around 7:30 p.m. November 17, 1973, PFC James of the U.S. army stole away a bus (Kyonggi No. 5-1907) parked in front of the Tongjung High School in Pyongtaek-*up*, Pyongtaek county, Kyonggi Province, deliberately driving it over Chon Yong Su, 54, and his brother and killing them. (South Korean "Radio Christian," November 18, 1973).

Around 8:30 p.m. November 20, 1973, PFC Jorneymo of the U.S. army stole away two wrist watches (worth 24,000 *won*) from the Isongdang watch store in Sinpung-*ri*, Kimje-*up*, Kimje county, North Cholla Province. (South Korean "Radio Chonju Munhwa," November 24, 1973).

Around 5:30 p.m. November 29, 1973, lance corporal Jonotten belonging to the "U.S. military advisory group in south Korea," while driving an army vehicle at an excessive speed, deliberately ran it over girl Li Gye Sun, 16, on the road passing through Ryulmun-*ri* No. 1, Sinbuk-*myon*, Chunsong county, south Korean Kangwon Province, threw her into a critical condition and ran away. (South Korean "Radio Chunchon," November 30, 1973).

Around 7 p.m. December 30, 1973, two GI's who were riding in a taxi (Kyonggi No. 1-H-6846) knocked driver Kim Hae Man, 25, unconscious on the road in Karung-*dong* No. 3, Uijongbu, Kyonggi Province and robbed him of 9,800 *won* and ran away. (South Korean "Radio Hanguk Munhwa," December 31, 1973).

Kill Driver, Take Money from Him

On January 9, 1974, soldiers belonging to the U.S. army unit stationed in Tongduchon-*up*, Yangju county, Kyonggi Province, while staging a war exercise from the very beginning of the year, fired signal shots at random, totally burning more than 800 persimmon trees of peasants in Chihaeng-*ri*, Tongduchon-*up*. (South Korean "Radio Hanguk Munhwa," January 9, 1974).

Around 9 on the evening of February 5, 1974, a GI, while driving a U.S. army jeep at full speed, hit and killed Yu Ho Ryol, 53, by turning the car to him when he made way for it, on the road in Suchong-*ri*, Osan-*up*, Hwasong county, Kyonggi Province and then hit Li Ho Jun, 53, laying him in a critical condition, and ran away. (South Korean "Radio Tongyang," February 6, 1974).

Around 7:45 p.m. March 24, 1974, three GI's who took a taxi (Seoul No. 1218) strangled driver Kim Su Nam, 31, to unconsciousness when the car was passing by the U.S. army unit in Sobingo-*dong*, Ryongsan district, Seoul, and ran away with 37 U.S. dollars taken from him. (South Korean "Radio Tongyang," March 25, 1974).

Around 4 p.m. May 7, 1974, a GI deliberately drove a heavy-duty truck belonging to the U.S. army unit stationed in Ryongsan district, Seoul, against a bus (Chungbuk No. 5-H-1711) on the Seoul-Pusan highway, inflicting heavy wounds upon Hong In Chun, 41, and ten others, and ran away. (South Korean "Radio Hanguk Munhwa," May 7, 1974).

Around 10:10 on the evening of July 4, 1974, four GI's including PSC Sheshitt of the U.S. air force unit stationed in Taegu, North Kyongsang Province, robbed the Huigwangdang watch store in Wondae-*dong* of the city of wrist watches and gold rings worth 37,000 *won* and ran away. Earlier, on the night of July 3, they robbed the Kyongbodang jewelry store in Namsan-*dong* of the city of gold necklaces and rings worth 58,000 *won* and fled. (South Korean "Radio Taegu," July 5, 1974).

Around 2 p.m. July 20, 1974, corporal Lerson of the U.S. army drove a U.S. military vehicle over Li Won Song, 20, and Choe Jong Son, 11, killing them and hit another man, laying him in a critical condition, on the road in Ryoju-*up*, Ryoju county, Kyonggi Province, and took to his heels. (South Korean "Radio Chungang," July 21, 1974).

Around 8:30 p.m. October 11, 1974, twentyfive GI's stationed in Ryongsan district, Seoul, stormed into a restaurant in Ritaewon-*dong*, Ryongsan district, Seoul and after drinking their fill, committed outrages, destroying furniture. Then they surged on to the street and ran riot throwing stones at passers-by for a whole hour. (South Korean "Radio Hanguk Munhwa," October 12, 1974).

Around 11:10 p.m. October 16, 1974, three GI's riding in a taxi (Kyonggi No. 1-4361) stifled driver Li Sok Bong till he fell unconscious on the road in Karung-*dong* No. one, Uijongbu, Kyonggi Province, and took away from him 18,000 *won*. (South Korean "Radio Tongyang," October 17, 1974).

Around 7 p.m. November 29, 1974, GI Reliey who was drinking tea at a tea house in street No. 3 of Chachon-*dong*, east district, Pusan, attempted to commit an outrage on Miss Hwang Yun Hui (24 years old), waitress of this tea house. When she resisted, he beat her on the face and back at random inflicting an injury which would take three weeks to heal completely. Around 10:30 on the same day PFC Kail, of the U.S. army, raided the house of woman Song Gin Ja (24 years old) in Choryang-*dong* east district, Pusan, and ran away after robbing her of 30,000 *won*. (South Korean "Radio Pusan Christian," November 30, 1974). Around 4 on the afternoon of December 7, 1974, seven GI's including PFC H. Galio belonging to the headquarters company of the U.S. special unit in Tongduchon who got into a bus (Kyongnam No. 5-H-1730) in Pusan all at once pounced upon conductor Song Un Jae, threatened him with dagger to grab his money and made a group assault on him, inflicting a serious wound on him. (South Korean news agency "Hapdong" December 9, 1974).

Around 7:10 p.m. January 28, 1975, Lenay Johnson, while driving a car (Seoul No. 4286) belonging to the U.S. eighth army, deliberately ran it over Li Chang Tae, 58, on a bicycle passing by the road in front of the city office of Pohang, North Kyongsang Province, and took to flight. (South Korean "Radio Taegu Munhwa," January 29, 1975).

Around 1:05 a.m. March 17, 1975, Barashon, sergeant of the U.S. army, lodging in the second floor of Hong Byong Gyu's house in Ritaewon-*dong* of Ryongsan district, Seoul, blindly fired an air rifle at the room of Miss Cho Hye Suk, 22, on the same floor, breaking all the window glasses. (South Korean "Radio Tongyang," March 17, 1975).

Around 4 on the afternoon of April 9, 1975, a U.S. army soldier drove an army truck at a breakneck spead and deliberately hit a taxi (Seoul No. 1-P-1024) on the road in the Karung-*dong* No. 3 Uijongbu, Kyonggi Province, killing driver Li Jae Gun, 26, on the spot and seriously wounding Kim Chan Yong, 31, and 4 other passengers and took to flight. (South Korean "Radio Christian," April 9, 1975).

On May 15, 1975, two U.S. pilots of a "Phantom" pursuiter bailed out when the engine went wrong during their frantic training flight in the air above Pusan, South Kyongsang Province. The plane crashed into the compound of the "Hanguk Gravure Industrial Company" in Kyebok-*dong* of Pusanjin district, Pusan, killing more than ten workers including Chong Hong Bae, 47, inflicting heavy wounds upon more than ten workers and destroying over 15 million *won* worth of such properties as buildings and machines. (South Korean news agency "Hapdong," south Korean "Radio Chungang" and "Radio Tonga," May 16, 1975).

Around 0:30 on June 1, 1975, four GI's dealt random blows at Choe Chol Ho, 21, and Kim Sang Chol, 22, for no reason in Choup-*dong*, Pusanjin district, Pusan, inflicting on them serious wounds which would take five weeks to heal completely. (South Korean news agency "Hapdong," June 2, 1975).

Around 11:10 on the night of June 6, 1975, Harthur, lance corporal of the U.S. army, while driving a military jeep at a breakneck speed, ran it over O Jong Gun, 19, passing by the street in Songdong district, Seoul, inflicting heavy wounds on him. Thirty minutes later he again hit a taxi in the Yongdong residential quarters, inflicting serious wounds upon its driver and passenger Kim Hyong Gyu, 30, and took to flight. (South Korean "Radio Tongyang," June 6, 1975).

U.S., Get Out of S. Korea at Once

The atrocities committed by the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops occupying south Korea are, indeed, most nefarious criminal acts which surpass by far all the criminal outrages committed by the preceding notorious aggressors, marauders and ogres ever known in history.

As long as the U.S. troops are left to stay on in south Korea, the south Korean people cannot extricate themselves from the present sufferings and misfortunes nor can peace and peaceful reunification be expected in our country.

That is why the peoples of the socialist countries and the third world countries and the progressive peoples of the whole world, to say nothing of the entire Korean people, are raising the voices demanding the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from south Korea; that is an irresistible trend of our times in which a vigorous progress is made along the road of independence.

(Continued on page 4)

Seoul-Tokyo Foreign Ministers' Meet To Aggravate Tension in Korea

The July 23-24 south Korea-Japan foreign ministers' conference in Seoul was suddenly held at the instigation of the US imperialists despite the sharp public criticism.

This political conspiracy was aimed at strengthening the tripartite alliance of the United States, Japan and south Korea in a bid to create "two Koreas" at the 30th UN General Assembly.

Washington defines south Korea as the last major stronghold in its post-Indochina Asia strategy, with Japan as a logistic supply base. Japan, for the sake of its own security, attaches a particular importance to the Korean Peninsula.

At the forthcoming UNGA, the ominous possibility of a new political defeat is looming for the US imperialists—the "UNC" disbandment—which will have catastrophic implications.

South Korea's socio-political crisis is gradually going out of control, with her international isolation becoming irreversible. Public opinion is highly critical.

Against such hostile developments, Washington and Tokyo feel that it is vital to prop up the puppet regime in south Korea, however harsh the public protests may be. Without their aid, south Korea could not survive.

Noteworthy here are the July 22 talks between Japanese Ambassador to Seoul Nishiyama and American Ambassador Snider who was a former minister in Tokyo and the American ambassador's earlier meetings with the south Korean puppet officials.

Apparently, the latest Seoul-Tokyo talks are part of a series of US-Japan-south Korea consultations, topped by the coming Ford-Miki talks and Schlesinger's visit to two capitals.

Summit talks between the United States and Japan are slated for August 4 and 5 which will discuss the Korean question and relevant aggressive measures.

Therefore, the Japanese prime minister himself suggested in May last the bilateral conspiracy be held as soon as possible. It is designed to pave the way for resumption of the suspended south Korea-Japan regular ministerial conference and tightening their connections, political, economic and military. The ministerial conference has been suspended so far in view of the public censure over the Kim Dae Jung abduction case in August, 1973.

During his stay in Seoul, the Japanese foreign minister talked with Pak Jung Hi and puppet vice-prime minister Nam Jin U.

In these talks, Miyazawa reaffirmed the clause on south Korea in the "Nixon-Sato joint statement" in 1969 —"the security of south Korea is essential to that of Japan." He stated that Japan would make efforts for the early resumption of the suspended ministerial conference. Japan's continuing governmental aid was promised.

Japan, he stressed, would play an active role in the UN Korean debate.

A series of military questions was reportedly discussed at the talks—the question of military cooperation between the US and Japan, the role of the American military bases in Japan and the Self-Defense Forces of Japan "in case of emergency" in Korea.

These moves are an open defiance of the unanimous desire of the Korean people to see Korea's independent and peaceful reunification. They represent a challenge to the demand of the Japanese people to strengthen people-to-people relations between the two countries and to peace in this part of Asia.

After the talks on July 24, the Japanese foreign minister told the press: "Japan will actively cooperate with Seoul through the US-Japan mutual security pact in case south Korea is in danger."

His statement is an open expression of the plan of the Japanese militarists to join in a US nuclear war attempt on Korea in accordance with the reinforced tripartite military alliance.

A hard fact of life is that there is no threat whatever from the north as the DPRK Government has repeatedly declared.

This has been admitted by senior American officials and by a delegation of the Japanese ruling Liberal-Democratic Party to Pyongyang.

As an ex-south Korean diplomat to Washington and Americans pointed out, the Pak puppet regime will likely invade the north in order to find out the way out of the crisis facing them, supported by the US imperialist armed forces.

Therefore, the foreign minister's remarks show the bellicose nature of Tokyo and Washington.

The political settlement of the Kim Dae Jung kidnap case without any satisfaction of the public opinion indicates the mentality of the Tokyo and Seoul rulers that no border exists between them so there is no room for argument of whether Japan's sovereignty was ever violated or not in the abduction case—an intolerable aspect of the colonization of south Korea by the Japanese.

Quite clear also is their readiness to ignore the physical evidence of the crime: the discovery of the fingerprint on the spot of Kim Dong Un, a former first secretary at the puppet embassy in Tokyo. This is a deaf ear to science and truth. They are undoubtedly guilty of an unprecedented crime.

What emerged from Miyazawa's visit was the unpardonable plot of Tokyo to crack down on the just patriotic activities of Chongryun (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) as part of the hostile policy to the DPRK. This contravenes the findings of the Japanese police clearing Chongryun of any alleged suspicious involvement in the August 15, 1974, assassination attempt on Pak Jung Hi, although the incident was produced by Pak himself to sling mud at the DPRK and Chongryun by shocking the public opinion at home and abroad.

Proof is in his reaffirmation at Tokyo's note verbale in connection with the assassination attempt. He assured the puppet Seoul clique of a governmental regulation of Chongryun.

Such Japanese collaboration with the United States in south Korea has been markedly pronounced since Miki took power in spite of his misleading "pacificist soft approach."

The facts show Tokyo and Wahington's thinking that in order to preserve their "national interests" the deprivation of human rights and democracy should be tolerated—fascism permitted and Korea's divison perpetuated.

The Japanese authorities must look straight at the reality and behave themselves with discretion.

They must disengage from south Korea and dissociate themselves from the US imperialists and the south Korean puppet clique in their military attempt on the Korean Peninsula.

U.S. House Hearings on Human Rights in S. Korea (2)

Former U.S. State Dep. Korea Chief's Testimony

Mr. Donald L. Ranard, former director of the office of Korean affairs of the Department of State, on June 12 testified on "Human Rights in South Korea and U.S. Foreign Policy" before the subcommittee on international organizations of the Committee on International Relations of the U.S. House of Representatives

His testimony reads in part as follows:

To turn now to the subject of your inquiry, I would begin by stating that Korea today is under the leadership of a government more undemocratic than any since Korea was liberated from the Japanese in 1945. Whenever the spectre of authoritarianism in Korea is raised, comparison always is made to Syngman Rhee. No elements of the public body were safe from his search and seizure; and those who lived in Korea at that time can recall vividly the beatings, the torture, and all the other ugly manifestations of a police state.

Yet, those occurrences pale in comparison to those taking place in today's Korea. Rhee's Korea was militarily weak, economically poor, and practically wholly dependent on the United States. Indeed, the best way to summarize the status of human rights in Korea today is simply to say that for all practical purpose, there are none. To take a few examples:

—There is no freedom of press. Since at least 1971 government has moved persistently to control Korean newspapers, a few of which have practiced standards of journalism second to none in Asia, and which even under the Japanese and Rhee had found ways to comment openly. Today every Korean newspaper has a CIA censor present; usually an untrained government agent who instructs experienced journalists what news they will print and what lines they will take—for example hearings such as this. Government has effectively muzzled the press; CIA agents have beaten press reporters, threatened others and bribed still others to join their ranks.

—There is no academic freedom. The campus and student and faculty bodies are all infiltrated by CIA agents who maintain exhaustive dossiers and surveillance of student leaders. The great national universities were the first to feel the pressure, and now the private universities are that in name only. Contemporary Korea has the ugly distinction of being possibly the only country to place a death penalty on such minor demonstrations of student protest as absence from class.

—The right to petition government for a redress of grievances—perhaps the most essential requirement for democratic rule—has been denied by law, and made a crime by Emergency Regulation.

—Due process of law, in most of its manifestations is observed more in the breach than in practice. Military law has been substituted for civil law almost at whimsy and on more than one occasion. Defendents have been denied the opportunity to confront their accusers; their lawyers have been harassed and obstructed in their duties. The accounts of torture of prisoners, intimidation of witnesses and lawyers which have been presented to the committee by unbiased authorities, most recently Amnesty International, are too compelling and persuasive to be turned aside.

—No public institution is secure in Korea from the inquisition of a powerful and ruthless government. And this includes the Christian church which served to open Korea to the West, educated countless of her leaders and ministered to the physical and spiritual needs of thousands during the Japanese occupation and Korean War. Church buildings and files have been violated on several occasions, and its personnel similarly infiltrated by intelligence operators from the CIA. It is sad today to see Korea, now beginning to expel dedicated American churchmen. A process we have seen take place usually only in authoritarian regimes.

The unfortunate fact is that 30 years after liberation from colonial rule, more than two decades since a cruel war ended, South Korea is no closer to democratic rule than ever.

Serving to masterminds the process of thought control that now grips Korea is the Korean Central Intelligence Agency—an organization so vast in personnel and so affluent in finances that no reasonable estimates of its assets are known publicly. Its network extends throughout Korea, from Seoul to Pusan—across the Straits to Japan, and exists today in several American cities. In practically any city of size in Korea, the CIA local office is housed in the most prestigious building, its director the most influential citizen. I recall during a visit a few years ago to a central city in Korea, having lunch with a few of the leading officials: it was the CIA Director, (self-invited, as I recall) not the provincial governor, nor city mayor who spoke with the greatest authority. CIA agent can be cruel and vicious, no methods of control are beyond their range—from kidnapping and murder in the most brutal form, to intimidation and bribery in its most subtle.

In the United States, KCIA agents are present in several cities. Their task—to monitor, control, where possible, and report on the activities of the Korean community. Their activities, often conducted through intermediaries, include demonstrations on behalf of a government unpopular with its overseas citizens, or counter demonstrations and always intimidation of Korean residents abroad, frequently by subtle reminders of the vulnerability of family back home. The activities the KCIA carries out in the United States are sometimes unknown to their diplomatic colleagues, and are in direct contradiction to the basis on which their assignment to the United States is approved. KCIA agents are sent to the United States supposedly to conduct liaison with their counterparts in the United States on intelligence estimates of Asian developments, particularly North Korea. While the KCIA in Seoul does have a few such specialists in this field, those sent abroad are not among them. In four years as Country Director for Korea I recall not one discussion with intelligent or otherwise with a KCIA Director on the North Korean threat or Asian security problems.

Our government has been lax in controlling the activities of these foreign agents. There is no reason for the assignment of KCIA agents to any American city except Washington, and then only those who conduct intelligence liaison with our government should be accredited. The rest, by far the majority, should be sent packing.

Photo shows south Korean men of literature on the puppet court-martial in Seoul, March last year. They were groundlessly charged with "spying," as they demanded the freedom of the press and democracy.

365th MAC Meet Held:

U.S. Acting Commander's Violence to DPRK Reporter Exposed

PANMUNJOM (KCNA)—The 365th meeting of the Military Armistice Commission was held at Panmunjom on July 12.

At the meeting Major General Kim Poong Sup, senior member of our side, lodged a strong protest with the enemy side against the grave provocative act which hooligans of the U.S. imperialist aggression troops committed against personnel of our side in the joint security area and called it to account for this.

The senior member of our side stated that the grave clash occurred between both sides in the joint security area on June 30 because of the nasty provocation committed by acting commander of the enemy side's support group-JSA Henderson who struck a pressman of our side.

He pointed out:

On the morning of June 30, the enemy mobilized hooligans under the manipulation of Henderson, "acting commander of the U.S. army support group-JSA," who initiated the grave skirmish between both sides, to commit a provocative act of making mockery of our personnel who were on duty at our post at the roadside in the southern part of the JSA by throwing a cup at them.

At the on-the-spot security officers meeting held in connection with the incident, the security officer of the enemy side also admitted the criminal act.

Around 11:30 hours that day after the occurrence of the incident the enemy again had Henderson accompanied by the enemy side's security guard sergeant Moran gad about in the area, committing such provocative acts as hindering in every way our security personnel from performing their routine duty and our pressmen from covering news.

Around 16:10 hours, Henderson gave noise to scurrilous obscenities against a newsman of our side, spat at him, made gestures of kicking him to death, teased him wielding his fist under his very nose and even touching his chin and at last did such a violence as to brutally strike him in the face with his fist.

Our security personnel could not but take self-defensive measures to arrest Henderson's outrageous provocation and protect our pressman.

At this time, four scoundrels of the enemy side who were waiting for a chance in the vicinity attempted to gang upon our security personnel to do collective violence.

Thus, the grapple started to take place between both sides.

Meanwhile, the enemy brought in a great hurry nearly 100 armed personnel, hooligans and gangs of special agents disguised as "pressmen" kept in readiness below the octagonal house, who blockaded the scene from two directions and, under the command its security officer, did collective violence to our pressmen and security personnel who were around the conference room.

Moreover, the enemy brought a vehicle to the spot of the incident at the time of the great confusion caused by the conflict which took place between both sides and went so far as to make an attempt to abduct by force our guard personnel by using the vehicle with its engine at work and its door open.

Without our side's patient efforts to prevent this grave incident from being worsened, it might have developed into an unimaginable state in fact.

The senior member of our side stressed:

The enemy should not make such despicable attempts to distort the fact, cover up its crime by groundlessly charging our side and to mislead unbiased public opinion at this time when everything has been made clear, but admit the provocative act and apologize to our side for it and assure that it will take responsible steps to prevent hooligans of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces from committing rash acts in the JSA.

At the meeting Major General Kim Poong Sup, senior member of our side, lodged a strong protest with the enemy side against the grave criminal acts which the U.S. imperialist aggressors and the south Korean puppet clique instigated by them committed against our side in the air, at sea and on the ground in gross violation of the Armistice Agreement and called it to task for them.

The south Korean puppet clique at the instigation of the U.S. imperialist aggressors committed espionage and hostile acts against our side on 16 occasions during the period from June 28 to July 9.

In disregard of our side's strong protests and denunciations at the 364th MAC meeting the enemy has continued large-scale fortification work in the southern portions of the MAC HQ area and the DMZ of late, too.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors and the south Korean puppet clique committed criminal large-scale fortification work by mobilizing 3,000 military persons and a huge amount of combat technical materials on the nameless hill at Songhyon-*ri*, Hill 155 and Mt. Paekhak-*san* clearly visible from the JSA during the period from June 28 to July 9.

In addition, the south Korean puppet clique committed such criminal acts as bringing heavy weapons into the southern portion of the DMZ on 10 occasions from June 28 to July 9.

And, the south Korean puppet clique at the instigation of the U.S. imperialist aggressors committed criminal acts of firing automatic rifle bullets on 20 occasions from June 28 to July 9.

The senior member of our side declared:

All the facts clearly show that the U.S. imperialist aggressors and the south Korean puppet clique at their instigation have been pertinaciously and viciously maneuvering to invent pretexts to be used in unleashing another war of aggression in Korea.

He stated:

Our side cannot but take it serious that of late the war bosses of U.S. imperialism have been indulged in making a bluff in succession in a most knavish manner, overtly revealing their black-hearted intention to provoke another war of aggression in Korea, sending war-maniacs to south Korea not infrequently to have them inspect their military bases and hold repeated war confabs with the south Korean puppets, while carrying on their vicious military provocations against our side in the air, at sea and on the ground.

At the meeting Major General Kim Poong Sup, senior member of our side, lodged a strong protest with the enemy side against the U.S. imperialist aggressors' introduction of nuclear weapons and various other types of weapons of mass destruction into south Korea in gross violation of the Armistice Agreement and their refusal to take them out of south Korea and called it to task for this.

As is generally known to the world, the U.S. imperialist aggressors running amuck to provoke a new war of aggression in Korea introduced lots of nuclear weapons into south Korea to deploy them in the areas along the MDL and are blustering that they will "attack" someone with them, thus creating a danger of nuclear war in Korea.

The senior member of our side once again strongly demanded the enemy side assure that the U.S. imperialist aggressors will stop their criminal maneuverings to launch a nuclear war in Korea and promptly take out of south Korea nuclear weapons and all other types of mass destruction weapons illegally introduced there.

(Continued from page 3)

This notwithstanding, the U.S. authorities, going against the trend of the times, are foolishly trying to flout the world public opinion and shun the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from south Korea, babbling that they would keep the U.S. troops stationed in south Korea under the "south Korea-U.S. mutual Defence treaty" and that the withdrawal of the U.S. troops may lead to the outbreak of another war in Korea.

As for the "south Korea-U.S. mutual defence treaty" much-mouthed by the U.S. authorities, it is a forged document which they cooked up by instigating the south Korean puppets who can represent none of the Korean people. It is well known to the world that the U.S. troops occupied south Korea long before this aggressive document was cooked up.

It stands to no reason for the U.S. authorities to assert that the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from south Korea may lead to the outbreak of another war in Korea.

It is none other than the U.S. imperialists occupying south Korea who are now reinforcing their aggressive armed forces, expanding military setups and incessantly perpetrating war manoeuvres in Korea today.

The U.S. imperialists have no ground whatsoever to stay on in south Korea any longer.

The U.S. imperialists must stop putting up the preposterous sophism which can convince no one and quit south Korea at once taking along their aggressor troops and lethal weapons before it is too late.

If the U.S. imperialists, disregarding the just demand of the Korean people and going against the trend of the time, continue occupying south Korea and committing atrocities against the people and refuse to desist from their aggressive machinations against the northern half of the Republic, they will sustain more miserable defeat than that in Indochina.

The struggle against the occupation of south Korea by the U.S. troops and for their withdrawal from south Korea is a link in the anti-imperialist and anti-U.S. struggle of the world people against the imperialists' aggression and plunder and for the defence of sovereignty and national independence.

We are firmly convinced that the international democratic organisations and democratic public organisations of all countries of the world valuing independence, national independence, peace and social progress as well as the world peace-loving people will pungently condemn and denounce the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops for their atrocities in south Korea, more strongly demand their unconditional and immediate withdrawal from south Korea and express more positive support to and firm solidarity with the Korean people in their just struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Story about Korean War: Burchett

Follows a story of the Korean War from "Again Korea" authored by Wilfred G. Burchett....Ed.

Korea was a country totally destroyed in the most literal sense of the term. In Pyongyang, a city of 400,000 at the war's outbreak, there were but two buildings intact. They are still there as museum pieces.

Not a town, not a village, not a factory, school or hospital escaped. Even isolated temples far from human habitation were bombed to bits. During the war I saw mainly the northern regions along the Yalu and the eastern coastal areas, the towns and villages along the road and railway that lead from the Yalu River to Kaesong. But friends who travelled to the west and other areas described exactly the same scene of total destruction. No country in history suffered so much material destruction.

Pyongyang, the population of which was reduced to 80,000 by the end of the war, mainly by evacuation, received 390,000 bombs altogether.

Everything the Korean people had inherited over the millennia from their ancestors was destroyed; everything they had been able to salvage after 35 years of Japanese occupation; everything they had been able to build up in the five years of peace between the defeat of Japan and the start of the war. All was destroyed under the flag of the world's most universal peace-keeping organzation. Although Hitler sometimes killed a higher proportion of people in the countries he occupied, he never managed anything like the total destruction of North Korea.

It was not for want of trying by the "UN" air force that the entire population of North Korea was not wiped out. They would have been, together with the buildings that sheltered them, had they remained in their towns, villages and peasant huts. Syngman Rhee indeed boasted that the population of the North had been reduced from 12 to three million by the end of the war.

All this came back to me in May 1967 as I visited places like the Hamheung chemical fertilizer factory. First attacked on July 11, 1950, just three weeks after the fighting started along the 38th parallel, it had received 36,000 bombs and shells by the end of the war. American warships, almost permanently stationed offshore, poured streams of shells into everything above ground at Hamheung. Similarly, the Hwanghae iron and steel plant had taken 30,000 bombs; even a small Pyongyang textile plant received over 9,000. Figures are useless to describe the number of factories, hospitals, schools and houses; it would mean listing everything that existed when the war started.

At one period, when Item Four was being discussed at the ceasefire talks and American delegates were demanding the right to detain scores of thousands of Korean and Chinese prisoners of war under the principle of "voluntary repatriation," terrorist raids were launched against 78 North Korean towns and cities, named in groups, with the avowed aim of bringing the Korean people to their knees. The "UN" Command in Tokyo boasted, to prove its "humanitarianism," that it published the names of the targets in advance. At least 6,000 civilians were killed on August 29, 1952, in one such raid on Pyongyang. World reaction to the raids produced statements from the "UN" Command that only "strictly military objectives were being attacked."

AP reported that in another raid on Pyongyang, on July 11, 1952, 870 tons of bombs and 43,000 liters of napalm were dropped, 650 rockets and 50,000 rounds of machine-gun bullets and cannon shells were fired. "This will have an immediate bearing on the ceasefire talks," the AP dispatch concluded.

On summer days in Kaesong, I used to watch Korean children swimming. In any group, half were covered with napalm burns. (A higher concentration of such children were in Kaesong than elsewhere because they had been sent into the neutral zone to give them a better chance of survival.) Ears which were shapeless blobs melted into the rest of the face; arms and legs contained great rubbery, raised weals (keloids, in medical language). One boy with a terrible, fixed smile, seemed to have stepped out of Victor Hugo's *L'homme qui rit*, with a burned, distorted mouth which would never close. There were other cases in the hospitals, too terrible to turn loose among other children, faces that were dead, horrible pink and purple masks, orbless sockets where bright, black eyes had been; red eyes between eyelids that never closed, eyes which glittered only through slits of eyelids that could not open; limbs fused to the body, twisted feet and hands that were horrible, useless claws; flesh that had been boiled and grilled. There is no other word than "genocide," in its literal, dictionary meaning, to describe the policy applied by the "United Nations" to the Korean people north of the battleline and indeed those that supported them south of the battleline.

I do not mean to imply hostility toward the United Nations as an organization. But what has been done in the name of the UN in Korea remains on the record. It can never be erased. Korean towns and villages have been rebuilt, the economy more than restored. But the dead remain dead; the maimed remain maimed. Above all, the body proper of Korea remains maimed. All this was done under the UN flag. The composition of the UN today is very different from that which gave a free hand to the United States in Korea. Many new members from Asia and especially Africa have been added. Had the new members been there in June 1950, history might have taken a different course.

When I revisited Panmunjom in May 1967, I was with a number of journalists and delegates of African, Asian and Latin American newspapers, governments and organizations. Most of them were astounded to see the UN flag on the conference table at which meetings still take place today; horrified to see UN notepaper used to excuse violations of North Korean territory, as when the Americans wanted to get back their captured pilots; embarrassed that Korea remains divided in the name of the United Nations and under UN military occupation in the southern half of the country.

All this is clearly in violation of the UN Charter. Korea was a problem of World War II, an enemy-occupied territory. The only justifiable outside intervention arose from the defeat of Japan. The World War II allies agreed at the Yalta Conference that Soviet and American forces would enter North and South Korea respectively, advancing to the 38th parallel in order to disarm Japanese troops there. The Soviet Union withdrew its troops in September 1948 after vainly trying to persuade the Americans to do the same and let the Koreans settle their own affairs.

Article 107 of the UN Charter stipulates that the UN has no competence in postwar settlements related to World War II. Furthermore, Article 2, Paragraph 7, states that "nothing contained in the present Charter shall authorize the United Nations to intervene in matters which are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of any state or shall require Members to submit such matters to settlement under the present Charter."

Nevertheless, American occupation of South Korea has continued for 22 years, and for the past 20 years the UN has provided the cover. The United Nations will not have removed the terrible blot which the attempted destruction of the Korean nation represents, until the UN flag removed from U.S. military headquarters in Seoul and all resolutions on Korea adopted from 1947 abrogated. In three years of war, the United States destroyed infinitely more than did the Japanese colonialists—brutal as they were—in 35 years of occupation. For what the United States intends to do to Korea in the future, let it at least hoist its own colors.

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